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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/544,152	08/01/2005	Chung Cho	2017-004	6598
52706	7590	06/25/2007	EXAMINER	
IPLA P.A. 3580 WILSHIRE BLVD. 17TH FLOOR LOS ANGELES, CA 90010			CULLER, JILL E	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2854	
			MAIL DATE	
			06/25/2007	DELIVERY MODE
				PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/544,152	CHO, CHUNG	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Jill E. Culler	2854	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 12 April 2007.
- 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-3 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1-3 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on 01 August 2005 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 - a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
- 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
- 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 1-3 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over JP 56137968 to Fujishiro in view of U.S. Patent No. 5,894,797 to Brennan et al.

With respect to claim 1, Fujishiro teaches a rotary press comprising: a first printing unit including a pair of a first blanket cylinder and a first plate cylinder for printing a first color on one side of printing paper and two pairs of second and third blanket cylinders and second and third plate cylinders which oppose each other with respect to the first blanket cylinder for printing the first color and a second color on the other side of the printing paper, wherein the second and third blanket cylinders contact the first blanket cylinder with a predetermined angle formed between the second and third blanket cylinders with respect to the first blanket cylinder so that the printing paper passing through the first through third blanket cylinders contact the first through third blanket cylinders in a surface-to-surface contacting manner; a second printing unit including a pair of blanket cylinders and a pair of plate cylinders which are located in each side of the printing paper having passed the first printing unit, in order to print a second color on one side of the printing paper and print a third color on the other side thereof; and a third printing unit including a pair of a fourth blanket cylinder and a fourth

plate cylinder for printing a fourth color on one side of the printing paper having passed through the second printing unit and two pairs of fifth and sixth blanket cylinders and fifth and sixth plate cylinders which oppose each other with respect to the fourth blanket cylinder for printing the third color and the fourth color on the other side of the printing paper, wherein the fifth and sixth blanket cylinders contact the fourth blanket cylinder with a predetermined angle formed between the fifth and sixth blanket cylinders with respect to the fourth blanket cylinder so that the printing paper passing through the fourth through sixth blanket cylinders contact the fourth through sixth blanket cylinders in a surface-to-surface contacting manner. See Abstract and Figures.

Fujishiro does not explicitly teach that the tension of the printing paper passing through printing units is maintained to be constant and the position of a printing pin of each printing unit is consistently maintained so as to prevent a pin secession phenomenon of a printed image from occurring.

Brennan et al. teaches a rotary printing press having a tension control device, 50, which maintains a constant tension of the printing paper passing through multiple printing units and therefore minimizes the loss of registration between the printing units. See column 2, lines 32-37 and column 43, lines 18-21.

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the registration to modify the apparatus of Fujishiro to have the tension controlling device of Brennan et al. in order to print more accurate multi-colored images.

With respect to claim 2, Fujishiro teaches a rotary press comprising: a first printing unit including a first blanket cylinder, a first direct-printing cylinder and second

and third blanket cylinders which contact the outer circumference of the first blanket cylinder in sequence, and second and third plate cylinders which are formed on one side of the second and third blanket cylinders, respectively, wherein printing paper advances between the first blanket cylinder and the first direct-printing cylinder and then passes through the first through third blanket cylinders to be discharged toward the next printing stage, so that first through third colors are printed on one side of the printing paper; and a second printing unit including a pair of blanket cylinders and a pair of plate cylinders which are located in each side of the printing paper having passed the first printing unit, in order to print a fourth color on one side of the printing paper and print the first color on the other side thereof. See Abstract and Figures.

Fujishiro does not explicitly teach that the tension of the printing paper passing through printing units is maintained to be constant and the position of a printing pin of each printing unit is consistently maintained so as to prevent a pin secession phenomenon of a printed image from occurring.

Brennan et al. teaches a rotary printing press having a tension control device, 50, which maintains a constant tension of the printing paper passing through multiple printing units and therefore minimizes the loss of registration between the printing units. See column 2, lines 32-37 and column 43, lines 18-21.

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the registration to modify the apparatus of Fujishiro to have the tension controlling device of Brennan et al. in order to print more accurate multi-colored images.

With respect to claim 3, Fujishiro teaches a third printing unit including a fourth blanket cylinder, a second direct-printing cylinder and fifth and sixth blanket cylinders which contact the outer circumference of the fourth blanket cylinder in sequence, and fifth and sixth plate cylinders which are formed on one side of the fifth and sixth blanket cylinders, respectively, wherein the printing paper having passed the second printing unit passes through the fourth through sixth blanket cylinders to then pass through between the fourth blanket cylinder and the second direct-printing cylinder to be discharged out, so that the second through fourth colors are printed on the other side of the printing paper. See Abstract and Figures.

Response to Arguments

3. Applicant's arguments filed April 12, 2007 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

In response to applicant's argument regarding the differences between the structures of the cited reference and applicant's invention, it is noted that the features upon which applicant relies are not recited in the rejected claim(s). Although the claims are interpreted in light of the specification, limitations from the specification are not read into the claims. See *In re Van Geuns*, 988 F.2d 1181, 26 USPQ2d 1057 (Fed. Cir. 1993). Applicant appears to be arguing that the amended claim limitations are a direct result of the structure of the apparatus, but as this structure is not claimed specifically, the claims must be given their broadest reasonable interpretation and have been examined accordingly.

Conclusion

4. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

5. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Jill E. Culler whose telephone number is (571) 272-2159. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 10:00-6:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Judy Nguyen can be reached on (571) 272-2258. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

jec

Jill Z. Fuller
Patent Examiner